Determination of gases in liquid steel. V. T. Braga, Zavodskaya Lab. 14, 1052-7(1948).—App. of 3 forms is described for vacuum sampling of gases from the molten metal. (1) A cylindrical cup with a 3-way cock connected to an opening in the lid, which in turn connects to an evacuated chamber contg. a rubber sampling bulb, is dipped into the molten metal and vacuum connection established; the evacuated chamber is cut off when equil. is established and the sample is withdrawn to a gas pipet by admitting air into the chamber, after noting the actual final pressure in the chamber. (2) The sample is collected in a cylindrical vessel, having a sheet metal internal jacket (for slower cooling), perforated for gas passage; the sample vessel has a bottom opening for sample collection and a vacuum connection at the top, which is joined to an evacuated chamber as in 1; in this app. the sampler is sealed by attachment of a thin Cu plate across the bottom opening, vacuum is established and the sampler is dipped into the metal which melts the Cu plate and enters the sampler with simultaneous evolution of gases; the amt. of sample taken is regulated by pressing the sampler against the bottom of the metal sampling scoop. (3) A heavy metal cup is provided with an internal flange halfway up the cup, which retains the sampler proper in the upper part of the cup by retaining rings; the upper cover of the cup has the usual vacuum connection; the sampler proper is a thin metal can which is inserted from the top, covered with an anti-splash lid, and evacuated as above. The sampling scoop is a long-handled cup which is covered with thin metal foil; this melts upon dipping. It can be used for the Al method of O detn. by coiling the Al wire within the scoop; the gasometric method gives more reliable results than the Al method.   G. M. K.

Determination of Slag Viscosity during the Melting of Steel.
V. T. Boga. (Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1949, vol. 15, Oct.,
pp. 1205-1209). [In Russian]. Two simple and reliable
viscometers are described which are suitable for measuring
the viscosity of slag in the furnace. The first consists essen-
tially of a steel container provided with a long tube which
acts as a handle by which the container can be connected for
a given time to a large evacuated vessel. Slag is drawn into
the container through a graphite capillary tube during the
given period and the viscosity is estimated from the weight
of the slag. In the second method, the viscosity is calcu-
lated from the weight of slag which adheres to a steel disc
after touching the slag surface.—N. K.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BRAGA, V.M. (Kommunarsk)

Poisoning by carbon monoxide during the construction of coking
batteries and measures for its prevention. Gig. truda i prof.
zab. 7 no.3:50-51 Mr'63   (MIRA 17:1)

1. Gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya,
Kommunarsk.

S/123/61/000/004/020/027
A004/A104

AUTHORS: Rulla, N. V.; Braga, V. T.; Rizol', A. I., and Furs, B. A.

TITLE: Centrifugal casting of bimetallic pipe blanks

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 4, 1961, 20, abstract 4G156. ("Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ukr. n.-i.. trubn. in-t", 1959, nos. 6-7, 135-140)

TEXT: The authors describe the technology of casting bimetallic pipe blanks (grade "10" steel and 1X18H12T[1Kh18N12T]) by the centrifugal method. During the development of the technology it was found that the application of a protective slag layer on the contact surface of the carbon steel base does not yield any advantages in comparison with the casting without protection of this surface from oxidation. All versions of casting without protecting the contact surface of the carbon steel layer from oxidation resulted in a fully satisfactory contact of the layers in the blank. Optimum results as to density and weldability of the layers were obtained when stainless metal was poured on a carbon base whose contact surface is near the solidus temperature of this steel. The latter version is the most technological one and simple to carry out. The quality of

Card 1/2

S/123/61/000/004/020/027
A004/A104

Centrifugal casting of bimetallic pipe blanks

bimetallic blanks cast according to the developed technology corresponds to the requirements of the rolling technology. The investigations carried out showed the possibility of obtaining double-layer pipes by way of centrifugal casting and subsequent pilger rolling of the blanks. There is 1 figure and 3 references.

S. Zhukovskiy

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

BRAGANTIN, L.

> Fourth Congress of the Italian General Confederation of Labor charts its future course. Vsem.prof.dvizh. no.4:5-8 Ap '56.   (MLRA 9:8)

> 1. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom pechati i propagandy Vseobshchey ital'-yanskoy konfederatsii truda.
>   (Italy-Trade unions)

BUCELMATO, A.I., Cand Med Sci —(diss) "Acidity and *non fitness for vinicultural* work *because of* the skin diseases among workers of viniculture sovkhozes of the Moldavian SSR." Kishinev, 1959. 12 pp (Min of Health USSR. Kishinev State Med Inst), 250 copies (KL,39-59, 122)

−45−

BRAGER, A.   (Chemist)

        see also BREGER, A. Kh.

HIGH-INTENSITY Co⁶⁰ GAMMA-RAY SOURCE FOR

the help of remote control mechanism. The chamber is surrounded with concrete walls 1.5 to 2m. Access into the chamber is gained through a labyrinth. Mechanisms are provided for safe elimination of possible remote control troubles. During intervals between experiments the source is kept in a mobile lead container. (auth)

BRAGIEL, Boguslaw, mgr inz.

Studies of the nontypical tubular scaffold of the tower of the Town Hall in Krakow. Inz i bud 20 no.10:399-402 O '63.

1. Politechnika, Krakow.

BRAGIEL, Irena; PELCZARSKA, Elzbieta

Plant agglutinins (phytagglutinins). Postepy hig. med. dosw.
10 no.3:317-325 1956.

1. Instytut Hematologii Dzial Serologii Warszawa, Chocimska 5.
    (ANTIBODIES,
        agglutinins, plant, review (Pol))
    (PLANTS,
        agglutinins, review (Pol))

BRAGIEL, I.

JASSER, Stefania; BRAGIEL, I.

Complement in blood serum in hemolytic syndromes caused by
hyperplanism. Polskie arch.med. wewn. 26 no.11:1721-1723
1956.

1. Z Dzialu Serologii Kierownik: prof. dr. med.
I. Lille-Szyszkowicz Instytutu Hematologii w Warszawie
Dyrektor: doc. dr. med. A. Trojanowski, W-wa Chocimska 5.
Instytutu Hematologii.
        (HYPERSPLENISM, complications,
            hemolytic anemia, complement in (Pol))
        (ANEMIA, HEMOLYTIC, complications,
            hypersplanism, complement in (Pol))

POLAND / General Problems of Pathology. Immunity.   U

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 41875.

Author   : Jasser, S., Bragiel, I.
✳ Inst   : ~~Not given.~~
Title   : The Anticomplement Function of the Bone Marrow
           in Hypersplenism.

Orig Pub: Polskie arch. med wewnetrz, 1957, 27, No 1, 29-36.

Abstract: The complement activity (CA) in hypersplenism,
           associated with various diseases of the blood-
           forming organs, is higher in the blood than in
           the bone marrow. This difference disappears
           following splenectony. It is the authors opin-
           ion that this removes the anticomplement action
           of the spleen upon the bone marrow, which de-
           velops in hypersplenism.

✳ Z Dzialu Serdcgii – Kiercwnik: prof. dr.med. I. Lille- Szyszkowc.
Instytutu Hematologii Dyrektor: doc. dr. med. A, Trijanowski.

Card 1/1

JASSER, Stefania; BRAGIEL, Irena; PANASEWICZ, Jozef

Changes in the activity of complement and of its fraction components in human and animal subjects following splenectomy in various pathological conditions. Polskie arch. med. wewn. 29 no.3:391-394 1959.

1. Z Zakladu Serologii Kierownik: prof. dr med. I.Szszkowicz I Zakladu Fizjopatologii Kierownik: kand. n. med. J. Panasewicz Instytutu Hematologii Dyrektor: doc. dr med. A. Trojanowski. Adres autora: Warszawa, ul. Chocimska 5, Instytut Hematologii.
        (COMPLEMENT,
            eff. of splenectomy in animals & humans (Pol))
    (SPLEEN, eff. of excis.
        on complement in animals & humans (Pol))

JASSER, Stefania; BRAGIEL, Irena; LEWENFISZ, Teofila; BORKOWSKI, Marian Tadeusz;
MASZCZYK, Zinaida

The properdin level in normal subjects and in some pathological conditions. Polski tygod. lek. 16 no.33:1267-1270   14 Ag '61.

1. Z Zakladu Serologii; kierownik: dr med. Stanislaw Dubiski - Instytutu Hematologii; dyrektor: doc. dr med. Andrzej Trojanowski, z II Kliniki Dzieciecej A. M. w Warszawie; kierownik; prof. dr med. Teofila Lewenfisz i z Instytutu Gruzlicy w Warszawie; dyrektor: doc. dr med. Wiwa Jaroszewicz.

(PROPERDIN)

JASSER, Stefania; BRAGIEL, Irena

The phenomenon of conglutination in human sera. Arch. immun. ther. ex.
10 no.1:103-108 '62.

1. Department of Serology, Institute of Hematology, Warsaw.
(HEMAGGLUTINATION)

LEWENFISZ-WOJNAROWSKA, T.; JASSER, S.; BRAGIEL, I.; BORKOWSKI, M.T.

On the behavior of some elements of non-specific immunity in rheumatic fever in children. Pediat. pol. 37 no.6:601-609 Je '62.

1. Z II Kliniki Pediatrycznej AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr. med. T. Lewenfisz-Wojnarowska i z Instytutu Hematologii w Warszawie Dyrektor: doc. dr. med. A.Trojanowski.
                        (RHEUMATIC FEVER immunol)

BRAGIEL, Irena; JASSER, Stefania; KOLAKOWSKA, Kazimiera; KRZEMINSKA-
LAWKOWICZOWA, Irena; POLUBIEC, Andrzej; ROSTKOWSKA, Jadwiga.

Studies on the behavior of the properdin and complement levels
in diseases of the hematopoietic system. Pol. arch. med. wewnet.
33 no.12:1359-1367 '63.

1. Z Kliniki Hematologicznej Instytutu Hematologii i Ka-
tedry Hematologii SDL w Warszawie (kierownik: prof.dr.med.
W.Lawkowicz) i z Pracowni Wassermanowskiej Instytutu Hemato-
logii w Warszawie.

JASSER, Stefania; BRAGIEL, Irena; SLOMSKA-SCHMITT, Janina; RAU, Barbara

Specific and non-specific immunity in rheumatic diseases. Pol.
arch. med. wewnet. 34 no.12:1575-1582 '64.

BRAGIEL, Irena; JANISZEWSKI, Boleslaw; WESOLOWSKI, Jan

Relation of congenital malformations to maternal influenza infection. Wiad. lek. 18 no.10:831-834   15 My '65.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Kobiecych i Poloznictwa 2. Centr. Szpit. Klin. Wojskowej AM (Kierownik: doc. dr. med. J. Higier) i z Pracowni Klinicznej 2 Centr. Szpit. Klin. Wojskowej AM (Kierownik: dr. med. N. Symonowicz).

JASSER, Stefania; BRAGIEL, Irena; KWIETNIAK, Kazimierz

Observations on the level of properdin, complement and its
fractions after splenectomy. Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.32:1193-
1195 9 Ag '65.

1. Z Zakladu Serologii (Kierownik: doc. dr. med. H. Seyfriedowa)
i Kliniki Chirurgicznej Instytutu Hematologii (Kierownik: prof.
dr. W. Rudowski).

BRAGILEVSKAYA, E.A.

Calculation of the probable daily discharge of Polesye rivers
in summer and autumn. Trudy Inst.mel.,vod.i bol.khoz.AN BSSR
6:182-223 '55.
(MLRA 9:10)

(Polesye--Stream measurements)

BRAGILEVSKAYA, E.A.

SHEBEKA, V.F., kandidat nauk; BRAGILEUSKAYA, E.A.

Certain problems in heat and radiation balances of swamp surfaces.
Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh. nav. no.4:51-70 '56.   (MLRA 10:6)
            (Swamps)   (Radiation)

BRAGILEVSKAYA, M. M.

AUTHORS: Neymark, M.Ye. and Bragilevskaya, M.M.   68-12-14/25

TITLE: On Standardisation of the Method of Determining Pyridine
           Bases (K voprosu univikatsii metoda opredeleniya
           piridinovykh osnovaniy)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1957, No.12, pp. 38 - 39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The accuracy of two methods of determining pyridine bases
           in products containing ammonia, namely hypobromite (Ref.2) and
           buffer (Ref.3) was investigated. The first method is used on
           eastern coke oven works and the second on southern works. The
           results obtained indicated that the first method is not accurate
           and therefore general use of the buffer method is advocated. As
           a buffer, NaH_2PO_4 is proposed. There are 1 table and 6

           references, 4 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: UKhIN

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 1/1

NEYMARK, M.Ye.; KOGAN, I.Ye.; BRAGILEVSKAYA, M.M.

Determination of the composition of coal-tar xylene. Koks
i khim. no.2:50-53 '60.   (MIRA 13:5)

1. Ukrainskiy uglekhimicheskiy institut.
                    (Xylene)

BRAGILEVSKAYA, M.M.; KOGAN, I.Ye.; NEYMARK, M.Ye.

      Determining β- and γ-picoline and 2,6-lutidine content of the
β-picoline fraction. Koks i khim. no.4:44-47 '62.

                                     (MIRA 16:8)

    1. Ukrainskiy uglekhimicheskiy institut.
          (Pyridine bases)   (Chemistry, Analytical)

KOGAN, I.Ye.; BRAGILEVSKAYA, M.M.; NEYMARK, M.Ye.

Use of partition chromatography and spectrophotometry in the
ultraviolet zone for determining the composition of phenol products.
Koks i khim. no.6:48-53 '63.   (MIRA 16:9)

1. Ukrainskiy uglekhimicheskiy institut.
   (Phenols—Spectra) (Chromatographic analysis)

Sov/68-59-10-1/24

AUTHORS: Aronov, S.G., Bragilovskaya, O.N., Vershinina, S.V.,
            Sintserova, L.G., and Tsepurit, V.Ya.

TITLE: Resources of Raw Materials and Coking Technology of the
            Donets Gas Coals on the Coking Gas Works

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1959, Nr 10, pp 3-8 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The distribution of the total output of coal from the
            Donets basin indicated that gas and long flame, ie low
            rank coals constitute the largest proportion (35.7%
            about 29 million tons) of the coal mined.   The
            structure of the consumption of the mined coal (table 1)
            indicated that gas coals are used mainly for power
            generation.   As, however, a majority of consumers
            require lump coal, there is a possibility of developing
            carbonisation of gas coals.   Technical and economical
            aspects of the above possibility were investigated and
            are discussed in the paper.   In 1958 the amount of
            fine gas coals amounted to 5 million tons (mainly
            burned in industrial and domestic grates) and will
            increase in 1965 to 9 million tons.   The available

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Sov/68-59-10-1/24

Resources of Raw Materials and Coking Technology of the Donets
Gas Coals on the Coking Gas Works

resources of gas coals will steadily increase due to
the sinking of new mines and a gradual withdrawal of
gas coals from their use in railway transport.   In
order to obtain technical data on coking gas coals
alone, laboratory and full scale carbonisation tests
of two types of Donets gas coals (vol. matter about
35 and 38% respectively) were carried out.   Proximate
analyses of the coals tested – table 2, coking
conditions – table 3, results of tests of the coke
produced – table 4.   It was established that a well
fused coke, but of a lower size distribution and a
lower strength can be obtained.   The quality of the
coke improves with an increasing rate of coking.
In the normal size ovens the best results were obtained
at a coking period of 14 hours and temperature in the
control flues: coke side 1334° and pusher side $1316^{\circ}C$.
It is considered that the construction of narrower than
usual ovens for coking gas coals would permit higher
coking rates at lower flue temperatures.   Cokes

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Resources of Raw Materials and Coking Technology of the Donets
Gas Coals on the Coking Gas Works

produced were tested for calorific value, ignition
temperature and combustibility (table 5). The
results indicated that the coke from gas coals is
more reactive than normal metallurgical coke and can
be used as an industrial and domestic fuel. The
determination of the quality and yields of by-
products was carried out on a 5kg laboratory coking
installation. For comparison, an industrical coking
blend was carbonised under the same conditions. The
yields of by-products are shown in table 6 and the
composition, specific gravity and calorific value of
the gas produced in table 7. Characteristic
features of by-products from gas coals: higher yield
of phenols in tar, higher tar and benzole yields,
coke oven gas contains less hydrogen and more methane.
It was calculated that the value of raw products
obtained on coking of gas coals considerably exceeds
the value of coal when used for power generation.
It is concluded that the construction of coking gas
works in the Donets basin, near to the coal mines

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Sov/68-59-10-1/24

Resources of Raw Materials and Coking Technology of the Donets
Gas Coals on the Coking Gas Works

would be economically advantageous.   There are 7
tables and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: UKhIN

Card 4/4

ARONOV, S.G.; SKLYAR, M.G.; BRAGILOVSKAYA, O.N.; SINTSEROVA, L.G.;
SOFRONOVA, M.A.; SHUSTIKOV, V.I.

Thermal plasticization of sapropelic and cannel coals as a method
for their processing. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 7 no.1:34-40
Ja '62.   (MIRA 15:1)

1. Ukrainskiy uglekhimicheskiy institut.
            (Coal)   (Plasticization)

S/081/62/000/018/047/059
B160/B186

AUTHORS: Aronov, S. G., Sklyar, M. G., Bragilovskaya, O. N.,
            Kashirskaya, L. N., Shustikov, V. I.

TITLE: Obtaining thermoplastic products from cannel and
            sapropelite coals for the production of plastics

TEXT: In order to obtain chemically valuable products from cannel and
sapropelite coals and use them in the manufacture of plastics of the
phenol plastics type (PP) a technology for thermoplastification of cannels
and sapropelites has been developed whereby the basis of raw material's
for producing PP is widened and their prime costs are reduced. It is
pointed out that replacing 50% of the phenolformaldehyde resin in PP
moulding powders by the new thermoplastic products, will release half the
total amount of phenols going into the production of PP for use in
producing, for example, caprone, nylon, etc. A technological flowsheet

Card 1/2

S/081/62/000/018/047/059
B160/B186

Obtaining thermoplastic products ...

and equipment, operating conditions for the production of thermoplastic
products from these coals are given. [Abstracter's note: Complete
translation.]

Card 2/2

BRAGIN, A.

One day of rapid mining. Mast.ugl. 9 no.11:14 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Zamestitel' nachalnika tekhicheskogo otdela tresta Belovugol'
Kemerovskogo sovnarkhoza.
(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal mines and mining)

BRAGIN, A.A.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.N.; SVENSON, A.N.

Cause of errors in one type of pulse telemetering systems. Avtom.
kont. i izm. tekh. no.1:129-136 '57. (MIRA 11:6)
(Telemetering)
(Pulse techniques (Electronics))

SOV-120-58-3-11/33

AUTHORS:Bragin, A. A., Mikhaylovskiy, V. N., Svenson, A. N.

TITLE: A Multichannel System for Radioactive Telemetering
          (Mnogokanal'naya sistema dlya radioaktivnykh teleizmereniy)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i Tekhnika Eksperimenta, 1958, Nr 3, pp 55-57
          (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A four-channel system employing a single-core cable is
           described. It is designed for use in the so-called
           "radioactive coring". The system differs from the existing
           devices in that (1) it gives not only the intensity of the
           particular radiation but also its spectrum (2) it has four
           channels, (3) it incorporates spectrum contracting devices,
           (4) provision is made for automatic teleregulation which
           corrects for the effect of the transmission channel on the
           teletransmission errors. The resolving time of the input
           circuits is 30 and 200 μsec for the two pairs of channels
           respectively. The pass band of the teletransmission line
           is 1-100 kc/s. A complete circuit diagram is given in
           Fig.2 and includes the values of the components employed.
           The instrument may also be used for telemetering radioactive

Card 1/2

SOV-120-58-3-11/33

A Multichannel System for Radioactive Telemetering
emission in industrial conditions and in physical experiments.
There are 4 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mashinovedeniya i avtomatiki AN USSR
(Institute of Machine Construction and Automation, Academy of
Sciences, Ukrainian SSR)

SUBMITTED: August 19, 1957.

1. Telemeter systems--Design   2. Telemeter systems--
Performance   3. Telemetering circuits   4. Radioactive
substances--Analysis   5. Radioactive substances--Spectra

Card 2/2

SOV/107-58-10-9/55

AUTHOR: Bragin, A., Chairman of the Council of the Chernovtsy Radio
            Club (RB5BDN)

TITLE: Our Suggestions (Nashi predlozheniya)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 10, p 10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes the part his club took in the "Field Day"
            for 1958, and makes some suggestions for the improvement of
            this competition.

ASSOCIATION: Predsedatel' soveta Chernovitskogo radiokluba (The Council
            of the Chernovtsy Radio Club)

Card 1/1

6 (4)   SOV/107-59-3-26/52

AUTHOR: Bragin, A. (RB5BDN), Chairman

TITLE: A Competition of Ultrashort Wave Amateurs in Two
              Oblast's (Sorevnovaniye ul'trakorotkovolnovikov drukh
              oblastey)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1959, Nr 3, p 26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The ultrashort wave amateurs of the Chernovtsy Oblast'
              and the Perm' Oblast' conducted a competition on
              14 December 1958 working from 0700 to 1700 Moscow
              time in the range of 38-40 mc. Radio stations RA9KEC,
              RA9FCU, RA8FKD, RB5BDN, RB5KAK and RB5BDD were mention-
              ed for having been especially successful. The contest
              showed that the radio amateurs of both oblast's are
              capable of maintaining stable two-way communications
              on ultrashort waves even under difficult conditions
              for propagating radio waves.

ASSOCIATION: Sovet Chernovitskogo radiokluba (The Chernovtsy Radio
              Club Council)
Card 1/1

BRAGIN, A.; SHARIPOV, S.

News from schools. Prof.-tekh. obr. 20 no.7:32 Jl '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

S/19■/61/000/007/009/079
D201/D305

AUTHORS: Bragin, A.A., Mikhaylovskiy, V.N. and Svenson, A.N.

TITLE: Non-linear parameter RC-integrators

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 7, 1961, 7, abstract 7 B42 (V sb. Vses. Mezhvuz. konferentsiya po teori i metodam rascheta nelineyn. elektr. tsepey, no. 2-1, Tashkent, 1960, 46-53)

TEXT: The principles are described and mathematical relation-ships given for integrating circuits with a controlled time constant for operation with the radioactive particle counters. In the first of the described circuits, the non-linear component of the integra-ting circuit, to which the dosimeter applies a fixed charge for every pulse, consists of a diode-connected triode, biased near the cut-off. In the second circuit the non-linear resistance is con-stituted from linear passive resistors and diodes with resistive loads. 3 figures. 5 references. /Abstracter's note: Complete translation_/

Card 1/1

21377

S/194/61/000/009/019/053
D209/D302

2 1.6010

AUTHORS: Bragin, A.A., Lisitskaya, I.N., Mikhaylovskiy, V.N.
              and Svenson, A.N.

TITLE: Multichannel gamma-spectrometer with a time analyzer

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
              no. 9, 1961, 20, abstract 9 V171 (V sb. Avtomat.
              kontrol' i izmerit. tekhn., no. 4, Kiyev, AN USSR,
              1960, 124-132)

TEXT: A measuring apparatus in the form of a multi-channel
amplitude analyzer with a time selector is described. It measures
the intensity, energy and time of the radioactive radiation, and is
utilized in radioactive sampling. The underground instrument con-
sists of an impulse neutron tube; a radioactive radiation indicator;
an electronic control switch operated by synchro-impulses from the
neutron tube; a frequency modulator. On the surface a frequency
discriminator, a multi-channel amplitude analyzer and a conversion

Card 1/3

Multichannel gamma-spectrometer...

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D209/D302

block are placed. The communication between the bottom and the sur-
face instruments is achieved by means of a single channel telecommu-
nication system. The block diagram of the instrument is given. The
main circuits of most characteristic units and blocks are analyzed.
1) An electronic switch consisting of three cathode repeaters passes
through an impulse which appears during a given time interval and
stops all remaining impulses, including those that appear during the
given interval, but arrive after the first impulse. A protection
against the effect of splitting an impulse is provided. Instability
of the transfer characteristic of the switch is 1 - 1.5%, nonlinear-
ity 3 - 5%. 2) A multichannel amplitude analyzer consisting of
shaping blocks, a pre-discrimination and an impulse sorter with
several channel outputs which have a recording counting system con-
nected to them. The operation of the impulse sorter is described in
detail. The circuit of the counting block of the recording system
is provided. The counter consists of a solid state binary counting
circuit with a mechanical counter at the output. The position of

Card 2/3

Multichannel gamma-spectrometer...

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S/194/61/000/009/019/053
D209/D302

the trigger units is fixed by means of indicating lamps connected
via polarized relays. 4 figures. 8 references. /Abstracter's
note: Complete translation_/

Card 3/3

BRAGIN, A.A.; LISITSKAYA, I.N.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.N.; SVENSON, A.N.

Multichannel gamma-ray spectrometer witha time analyzer. Avtom.
kont.i izm.tekh. no.4:124-132 '60.   (MIRA 13:8)
        (Gamma rays--Industrial applications)
        (Spectrometer)

27703
S/120/61/000/003/013/041
E032/E314

AUTHOR: Bragin, A.A.

TITLE: Correction of the Nonlinearity of the scale of a
           Ratemeter

TEXT: If a ratemeter is operated in conjunction with an
element having a dead time τ of the unextended type (e.g.
geiger-counter, amplitude-discriminator, etc.) then the average
frequency of events (pulses) at the input $\bar{m}$ and the average
frequency at the output $\bar{n}$ are related by (Ref. 1 - V.I.
Gol'danskiy, A.V. Kutsenko, M.I. Podgoretskiy - The statistics of
nuclear-particle counting - 1959, Fizmatgiz)

$$\bar{m} = \bar{n}/(1 + \tau\bar{n}) \qquad (1) .$$

If an ordinary linear ratemeter (integrator) is employed then

Card 1/8

27703
S/120/61/000/003/013/041
Correction of E032/E314

the scale of the output indicator will be nonlinear with
respect to the intensity of the radiation which, in many cases,
is inconvenient. Moreover, the relative mean square
fluctuation at the output of an element with a finite dead time
is given by

$$6m = (1 - \bar{\tau m})/\sqrt{\bar{mt}} \qquad (2)$$

which is less than the true statistical error of $\bar{n}$

$$6n = 1/\sqrt{\bar{mt}} \qquad (3)$$

where t is the time taken by the measurement. The present
author describes a ratemeter which does not suffer from
these disadvantages. In order to obtain the linear scale, one
must satisfy the condition

$$i = k\bar{n} \qquad (4)$$

Card 2/8

27703
Correction of ....

S/120/61/000/003/013/041
E032/E314

where i is the output current of the integrator. It is
easy to see that, in this case, the counting chracteristic
of the integrator should be nonlinear. Using Eq. (1), we
have

$$i = k\bar{m}/(1 - \tau\bar{m})$$ \hfill (5)

    This relation is illustrated graphically in Fig. 1.
In the case of a nonlinear transformation of $\bar{m}$ into i ,
there is a change in the relative mean square fluctuation.
In the case of good statistics, when δm and δi are small,
the following relation will hold (Fig. 1)

$$\delta i = \frac{di}{dm} \frac{\bar{m}}{i} \cdot \delta m$$ \hfill (6) .

Using Eqs. (2), (3) and (5), one can show that

Card 3/8 \qquad $\delta i = \delta n = 1/\sqrt{\bar{m}t}$ \hfill (7) .

Correction of ....

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S/120/61/000/003/013/041
E032/E314

Thus, the nonlinear transformation does not introduce any additional errors and reveals the real statistical error in $\bar{n}$. Fig. 2 shows the basic circuit of the ratemeter working off an MC-9 (MS-9) geiger counter and corrected for the scale nonlinearity. The positive pulses from the counter enter a preliminary discriminator ($\Lambda2\text{Ж}$ (D2Zh)) and trip the multivibrator Π_1 and Π_2. The lefthand tube of this multivibrator is normally cut off. The output pulses of the multivibrator are about 40 µs long. In addition to the usual integrator elements this circuit contains the additional stage based on the tube Π_3. This tube ensures that the condition given by Eq. (5) is satisfied. This can be shown as follows. The expression for the amplitude of the pulse at the anode of Π_2 (assuming that the diode Λ_2, which conducts when the multivibrator is tripped, has zero forward resistance and an infinite reverse resistance) is

Card 4/8

$$U_{ИМП} = I_1 R_1 - i_2 R_1 R_2 / (R_1 + R_2) \qquad (8) \ .$$

The charging current in the RC circuit is

$$i = C_A U_{ИМП} \ \overline{m} \qquad (9)$$

and i_2 is a linear function of the voltage across the RC circuit, i.e.

$$i_2 = k_1 (U_{CT} - k_2 iR)/R_3 \qquad (10)$$

(Abstractor's note - In Fig. 2 C_A is indicated by C_g and U_{CT} by U_{cm}). In the above expressions k_1 and k_2 are constants very nearly equal to unity. Substituting Eq. (10) into Eq. (9), it is found that the integrator output current is
Card 5/8

Correction of ....

$$i = \frac{C_A[k_1 R_1 - k_1 U_{CT} R_1 R_2/R_3 (R_1 + R_2)] \bar{m}}{1 - [k_1 k_2 C_A R R_1 R_2/R_3 (R_1 + R_2)] \bar{m}}$$ (11) .

Comparison of Eqs. (11) and (5) shows that the required counting characteristic can be obtained if the circuit elements are such that

$$k_1 k_1 C_A R R_1 R_2/R_3 (R_1 + R_2) = \tau$$ (12) .

The operation of the circuit was checked experimentally, using the method of paired sources (Ref. 2 - O.A. Barsukov, N.M. Blinova, S.F. Vybornykh, Yu.A. Gulin, V.N. Dakhnov and V.V. Larionov - Radioactive Methods in Prospecting for Oil and Gas . 1958, Gostoptekhizdat).
Card 6/8

Correction of ....

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S/120/61/000/003/013/041
E032/E314

The results obtained with Zn^{65} and Co^{60} are shown in Fig. 3. Curve 1 shows the coefficient of nonlinearity k as a function of the counting rate in p.p.s. with the correction circuit switched off. Curve 2 was obtained with the correction circuit included. As can be seen the nonlinearity of the ratemeter scale, which is due to the dead-time, is entirely removed by introducing the new element ($\cdot_3$) into the circuit. There are 3 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mashinovedeniya i avtomatiki AN UkrSSR
               (Institute of Mechanical Engineering and
               Automation of the AS Ukrainian SSR)

SUBMITTED: August 27, 1960

Card 7/8

S/169/62/000/009/069/120
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Svenson, A. N. and Bragin, A. A.

TITLE: New method of increasing the radioactivity logging
              rate

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 9, 1962, 48, ab-
              stract 9A319 (In collection: Avtomat. kontrol' i iz-
              merit tekhn., no. 5, Kiyv, AN USSR, 1961, 64-70)

TEXT: A method of increasing the radioactivity logging rate is
considered. It is based on the use of a device for automatically
controlling the integration time constant τ and the logging tool's
movement rate v as a function of the magnitude of the radiation
being measured. The equipment described contains: 1) a receiver for
the logging station's telemetering system; 2) a device for automa-
tically controlling the time constant; 3) a misalignment voltage
amplifier or differential amplifier; 4) a data unit of comparable
voltage (tachometer generator); and 5) an executive mechanism (ser-
vomotor). An account is given of the parameters of the device that

Card 1/2

New method of increasing ...   S/169/62/000/009/069/120
                                                   D228/D307

automatically controls the time constant, and the equipment's per-
formance is described. It was established on the grounds of the
analysis of gamma-logging diagrams of various wells in the Tuyma-
zinskoye Field (Bashkiriya) that when using the proposed equipment
the effective logging rate can be increased by 1.8 - 2 times. /Ab-
stracter's note: Complete translation._/

Card 2/2

S/651/61/000/005/006/009
D209/D303

AUTHORS: A.A. Bragin, and A.N. Svenson

TITLE: A method of increasing photo-multiplier stability

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Urayins'koyi RSR. Instytut mashynoznav-
                stva i avtomatyky, L'viv. Avtomaticheskiy kontrol' i
                izmeritel'naya tekhnika. No. 5, Kiev, 1961, 106 - 109

TEXT: This paper describes two simple stable photo-multiplier
circuits utilizing a constant intensity light source. Usually internit-
tent light sources are used for this purpose. On stabilizing the photomu-
ltiplier output current using stationary light sources illumination, a
corresponding constancy of sensitivity with respect to scintillations of
radioactive radiation being measured can be obtained. The first circuit
which utilizes a photomultiplier type $\Phi \in Y$ - 19M (FEU - 19M) is depic-
ted in Fig. 1. An expression for the change of current i flowing through
the resistance R is derived. In this derivation the effects of both the
destabilizing factor and automatic regulation are included. In order to
eliminate the effects of the dark current and the scintillation current

Card 1/$\cancel{5}$2

A method of increasing ...

S/651/61/000/005/006/009
D209/D303

on the operation of the regulating system, the cathode illumination is
so chosen that the resulting constant current is 100 - 200 times larger
than the magnitude of the interfering currents. The other circuit is de-
picted in Fig. 3. The addition of another regulating loop with d.c. am-
plifier, controlling the supply voltage, increases the degree and range
of automatic regulation. It can be seen that a considerably higher de-
gree of stability is obtained here. There are 3 figures and 4 references:
3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-lan-
guage publication reads as follows: V. Seliger, 'Electronics', 26, 8, 164,
1953

SUBMITTED: September 1, 1960

Card 2/3 2

S/651/61/000/005/009/009
D209/D303

AUTHOR: A.A. Bragin

TITLE: A method of designing a circuit of a multichannel ampli-
            tude analyzer.

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Instytut mashynoznav-
            stva i avtomatyky, L'viv. Avtomaticheskiy kontrol' i
            izmeritel'naya tekhnika. No. 5, Kiev, 1961, 149 - 153

TEXT: The author mentions two types of multichannel amplitude
analyzers presently in use for spectrometric investigations of nuclear
radiations and points out their advantages and disadvantages. In this
paper he proposes a circuit of a multichannel analyzer with direct am-
plitude estimation which considerably decreases its disadvantages. The
block diagram of the instrument based on direct amplitude selection is
shown in Fig. 1 where circuit 1 amplifies, forms the information im-
pulse and generates a registering impulse which controls a coincidence
circuit 3 at the output of the analyzer channels. The multichannel se-

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A method of designing ....

S/651/61/000/005/009/009
D209/D303

lection circuit 2 consists of either relaxation type discriminators or
an impulse sorter. An expression

$$N \leqslant \frac{U_m \delta}{\Delta U_g}$$

(2)

for the maximum number of channels obtainable with this circuit is given.
A typical example is worked out, giving N = 15. The advantages of the
analyzer circuit of Fig. 2 are briefly discussed. The analysis of the
amplitude of an impulse under investigation is first determined roughly
(the position of the impulse in the spectrum), followed by its detailed
analysis on that section of the spectrum. The impulse from the circuit
1 are applied to m discriminators of the first analyzer block 2 which
operate the block 3 (minimum limiter with controlled threshold of li-
mitation). Block 4 is an amplifier, block 5 second analyzer with n chan-
nels, each having m coincidence circuits controlled by the first analy-
zer. The total number of channels becomes N = m · n. A brief descript-

Card 2/4 3

A method of designing ...

S/651/61/000/005/009/009
D209/D303

tion of system operation is given. The operation of the minimum limiter is also described. The conditions of maximum economy in design of the circuit (the required number of valves per channel), is worked out. In addition to its economical design the analyzer depicted in Fig. 2 has high channel stability. There are 3 figures and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: October 10, 1960

Рис. 1.
Fig.
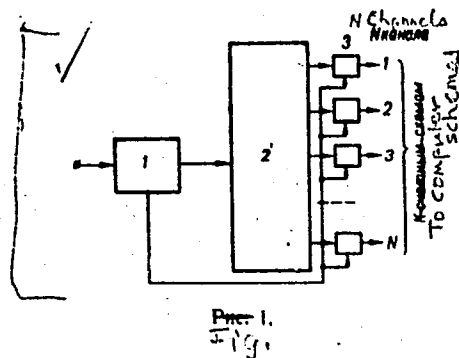
Card 3/4 3

S/900/62/000/001/002/005
D222/D308

AUTHOR: Bragin, A.A.

TITLE: Estimating the efficiency of signal transmission in telemetry systems for radioactive radiation

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Instytut mashynoznavstva i avtomatyky, L'viv. Voprosy peredachi informatsii. no. 1, 1962, 55-67

TEXT: A comparison is made between various methods of improving the efficiency of transmission when the intensity and the energy spectrum of radioactive radiation are measured. The comparison is based on the analysis of the simplest single-channel system in which various converter circuits are inserted between the counter and the unit which forms pulses for transmission along the communication line. The evaluation is based on the parameter $\rho = f_0 t_0$, where $f_0 = F/n$ (F is the bandwidth of the channel and $\bar{n}$ the measured intensity or average pulse frequency), and $t_0 = T/T'$ is the relative increase in the measurement time due to the limited trans-

Card 1/2

Estimating the efficiency ...   S/900/62/000/001/002/005
                                       D222/D308

mission capacity of the system. The two kinds of conversions dis-
cussed are 'smoothing' circuits and scalers. Smoothing circuits
use storage elements to convert random pulses into a more homogen-
eous distribution; these may work with aperiodic and periodic read-
ing. Scalers are also divided into ordinary and periodic-reading
types. It is found that both with smoothing circuits and scalers
periodic reading is somewhat less efficient if the number of storage
elements is kept constant. Another type of circuit, which uses am-
plitude conversion with periodic reading, is found to be identical
in performance to the periodic scaler. There are 8 figures.

Card 2/2

S/900/62/000/001/005/005
D222/D308

AUTHOR: Bragin, A.A.

TITLE: Schmitt trigger with several stable states

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Instytut mashynoz-
               navstva i avtomatyky. L'viv. Voprosy peredachi in-
               formatsii. no. 1, 1962, 150-154

TEXT: A multistable trigger circuit is proposed which gen-
eralizes the action of a Schmitt trigger, i.e. it is able to follow,
in discrete steps, an input waveform, changing its state when cer-
tain levels of input are reached. The circuit consists of a series
of valves of which only one is open in any of its stable states.
Switching from one stable state to another occurs in the form of a
relaxation process. Formulas are given for the calculation of cir-
cuit parameter values, and for the maximum number of stable states.
There are 3 figures.

Card 1/1

BRAGIN, Aleksey Alekseyevich; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, Vladimir Nikolayevich; SABANEYEV, R.D., red.; RAKHLINA, M.P., tekhn. red.

[Telemetering of radioactive radiations] Teleizmerenie radioaktivnykh izluchenii. Kiev, Izd-vo AN USSR, 1963. 153 p.
(MIRA 17:3)

RODYAKIN, V.V.; ANDREYEV, A.Ye.; BRAGIN, A.M.; BOYKO, A.I.; RIGANELOVICH,
A.V.

Determination of oxygen and nitrogen in metallic magnesium.
Zav. lab. 30 no.10:1203-1206 '64.   (MIRA 18:4)

1. Ukrainskiy gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut tsvetnoy metallurgii.

AUTHOR: Bragin, A. A.; Mikhaylovskiy, V. N. (Corresponding member AN UkrSSR);
Fedoriv, R. F.

TITLE: Two-channel radiometer with thermally stabilized scintillation counters

TOPIC TAGS: radiometer, scintillation counter, underground radiation measurement,
remote measurement, radioactive mineral prospecting, dead time, sodium iodide scin-
tillator

ABSTRACT: The use of scintillation counters for drill-hole investigating devices
is usually prevented by the low operating temperatures of such counters. In view
of the operating conditions and the admissible dimensions for instrumentation with-
in drill-holes, the authors concluded that the introduction of dewar-type thermo-
stats represents the only possible approach. The thermally stabilized two-channel
radiometer described in the paper also takes into account the fact that the long-
est "dead time" appears in the first element of the measuring circuit. Consequent-
ly, the device contains stable discriminators having a "dead time" longer than the
time needed for the transfer and recording of the pulse. This means that slight

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ACCESSION NR: AT5001691   O

instabilities in the subsequent circuit elements (such as variations in pulse
length in the connecting cables) cannot affect the counting accuracy of the in-
strument. The description of the thermostatically controlled NaI (Tl) counter is
followed by circuit diagrams and data concerning the underground and surface sec-
tions of the radiometer. Tests showed that a ±10% variation in the power supply
caused less than ±0.5% variations in radiometer readings when subjected to Co^{60}
gamma rays. The interaction between the two channels at counts of 33,000 and
157,000/min., respectively, was less than 0.5%. The incorporation of a correct-
ing integrator reduced the nonlinearity of the load characteristics to less than
1%. During a 4-hour operation at 120C, the variations in radiometer output re-
mained below ±0.8%. The sensitivity of the device was 600-700 counts/min. per
microroentgen/hour. Orig. art. has: 11 formulas and 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 002   OTHER: 000

Card   2/2

L 22126-65   EEC-4/EED-2/EEC(k)-2/EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/FS(b)/EEC(c)-2   Pq-4/Pn-4/
Pac-4/Pae-2   BSD/AFMDC/AFETR/AFTC(b)ESDD(p)/ESDC/ESDG(s)/ESDT/PF-4   DIAAP   GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5001692   S/3120/64/000/003/0118/0121

AUTHOR: Bragin, A. A., Fedoriv, R. F.

TITLE: A unified multichannel telemetering system for the study of nuclear radia-
tions

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Fiziko-mekhanicheskiy institut. Voprosy peredachi informatsii,
no. 3, 1964, 118-121

TOPIC TAGS: multichannel measuring system, temporal channel separation, underground
· radiation measurement, telemetry, geophysical prospecting, radioactive mineral

ABSTRACT: The instrument commonly used for the study of radioactivity in hard-to-
reach locations (drill holes, etc.) requires a triple cable, allowing for the op-
eration of three channels, and shows signs of interactions among the two physical
channels (Yu. A. Gulin et al., Trekhkanal'naya apparatura radioaktivnogo karotazha,
sb. "Pribory dlya geofizicheskikh issledovaniy skvazhin radioaktivnymi metodami",
Izd-vo AN USSR, 1962). The present article discusses the feasibility of a multi-
channel, unified telemetry system in which the choice of channel numbers and the
range of measured intensities can be made by a simple change of the number of iden-
tical units.   The temporal separation of the channels makes possible the use of
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ACCESSION NR: AT5001692   ⏀

a single connecting line and automatically eliminates any interchannel influence.
These principles were used during the construction of a transistorized three-chan-
nel model of a telemetry system (V. N. Mikhaylovskiy, A. A. Bragin, R. F. Fedoriv,
Certificate of registration no. 39793, M., 1963) at the IMA AN USSR, earmarked for
drill-hole radioactive studies. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: NP, EC

NO REF SOV: 004   OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

BRAGIN, A.A.; KORENEV, D.P.

Telemetering system for spectrometric studies of wells. Vop. pered. inform. 3:122-124 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

L 2544-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021340

UR/0120/65/000/004/0111/0114

621.374

/6

B

AUTHORS: Bragin, A. A.; Fedoriv, R. F.

TITLE: Sensitive discriminator with external control

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1965, 111-114

TOPIC TAGS: discriminator, transistorized circuit

ABSTRACT: The basic circuit for a sensitive discriminator (threshold, 10^{-3}-10^{-1} v) with external control is described (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). Its application in radiometric devices appears promising; amplification of the output signal from a nuclear emission detector is unnecessary. The distinguishing feature of the circuit is that after triggering it does not recover its sensitivity independently but is forced to return to the initial state by external controlling pulses. The stable state of the circuit is obtained by the introduction of an additional negative feedback loop through a diode (D), so that the total gain in the feedback loop is less than 11. Ann analysis of the circuit sensitivity and a calculation of the thermal stability of the discriminator threshold are presented. Component parameters are given for the circuit as

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ACCESSION NR: AP5021340

tested, and the experimental verification of the thermal stability is shown graphically. It was found that the discriminator threshold was about 35 mv and shifted by about 15% over the temperature interval of 20—60C. Orig. art. has: 20 formulas and 5 figures.

[04]

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-mekhanicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR, Lvov (Institute of Physics and Mechanics, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 04Jun64

NO REF SOV: 004

ENCL: 01

OTHER: 003

SUB CODE: EC

ATD PRESS: 4109

Card 2/3

L 2544-66

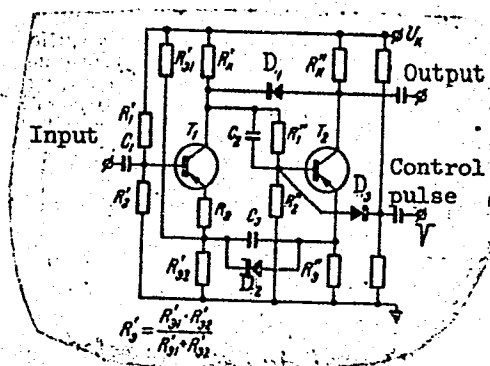ACCESSION NR: AP5021340   ENCLOSURE: 01

Fig. 1. Sensitive discrimination

Card 3/3

SVENSON, A.N.; BRAGIN, A.A.

New method for increasing the rate of radioactive logging.
Avtom.kont. i izm.tekh. no.5:64-70 '61.   (MIRA 14:11)
                (Oil well logging—Radiation)

BRAGIN, A.A.

All-Union Conference "Apparatus for Geophysical Well Testing by Radioactive Methods." Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.9: 50 '60.   (MIRA 14:4)
    (Oil well logging, Radiation—Equipment and supplies)

EL'KE, I.N.; BRAGIN, A.G.; KOTOV, Yu.S.

Control of heat conditions in soaking pits. Stal' 22 no.4:362-
364 Ap '62.   (MIRA 15:5)
        (Furnaces, Heating)   (Temperature regulators)

L 34853-65   EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(v)/EPR/EWP(j)/T   Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4   RM/WW
ACCESSION NR: AP5008541   S/0285/65/000/005/0056/0056

AUTHOR: Bragin, A. I.

TITLE: A method for improving the reliability of the joints between rigid con-
struction elements by cementing. Class 37, No. 169229

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 6, 1965, 56

TOPIC TAGS: construction material, structural element, elastic material, rubber

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for improving the relia-
bility of the joints between rigid construction elements by cementing. An inter-
mediate unit is used between the structural elements. The tension is distributed
more evenly by using an insert made of a highly elastic material with a module of
elasticity of about 200 kg/cm^2, e.g. rubber.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 16Oct63   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: MT,IE,GC

NO REF SOV: 000   OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

1. VIL'DFLUSH, R. T.; BRAGIN, A. M.; KALIKINSKIY, A. A.; KOROBOVA, G. Ya.

2. USSR (600)

4. Soils—White Russia

7. Effectiveness of granular superhosphate then drilled into seed rows on loamy soils of the White Russian S. S. R. Sov. agron. 11 no. 1 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Cereals.   M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 77624.

Author : Vil'dflush, R.T.; Dragin, A.M.; Klimenko, K.S.
Inst   : AS BSSR.
Title   : Significance of Basic and Nidus Fertilizers of
          Root and Non-Root Feed Supplementation in the
          Increase of Crop of Corn.

Orig Pub: V sb.: Kukuruza v BSSR. Minsk, AN BSSR, 1957, 164-176.

Abstract: Two experiments conducted in a crop-rotation
          field of the student-experimental farm of the
          Belorussian Agricultural Academy had the purpose
          of developing the most expedient methods of using
          manure and moderate doses of mineral fertilizers
          under corn in conditions of turf-podzolic and

Card   : 1/3

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Cereals.   M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 77624.

peat-marsh soils. Best results were gained by
the combined application of manure with NPK under
the plow. With the application of 20 t/ha of manure and
$N_{60}P_{60}K_{60}$ the harvest of corn increased by 92.9 c
of the green mass (55.5%) and by 39.5 c of the ears
(44.2%) from 1 ha. The indicated combination of fer-
tilizers significantly increased the effect of 40 t
of manure. Removal of NPK from the basic fertilizer
in the feedings decreased their effectiveness on
the base of the manure $1\frac{1}{2}$ times, and on the non-
manure base in dry years almost to zero. With nest
application of 0.5-1 kg of manure in each nest,
the harvest of corn increased by 50-60%. A dose
of 0.3 kg was insufficient. High additions of har-
vest were gained by application in nidus fertilizer

Card   : 2/3

36

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Cereals.   M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 77624.

of organic-superphosphate mixtures (6 to of
manure, 3 c of lime and 0.5 c of granulated P_c
per 1 ha). B and Zn in extra-root preharvesting
feedings increased the harvest of the green mass
and ears by 10-12%. -- K. A. Chugunov.

Card   : 3/3

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Grains.   M-3

Aos Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 16, 72919.

Author   : Vil'dflush, R. T.; Bragin, A. M.; Klimenkov, K. S.
Inst   : Belorussian Agricultural Academy.
Title   : Effectiveness of Different Methods of Applying Or-
           ganic and Mineral Fertilizers Under Corn.

Orig Pub: Tr. Belorussk. s.-kh. akad., 1957, 23, No 2, 79-92.

Abstract: Method and conditions for carrying out experiments
          are presented in detail. The highest positive ef-
          fect (experiments in 1955) is obtained by applying
          manure with full mineral fertilizer (N,P,K). Addi-
          tion to harvest comprised 55% in comparison with
          a variant without fertilizer; with the application
          of 20 t/ha of manure as the basic fertilizer and
          mineral fertilizers in the form of side-dressing,
          the harvests decrease. Application of a mixture

Card 1/2

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Grains.   M-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 16, 72919.

Abstract: of manure with mineral fertilizers to the holes pro-
        vides significant harvest increases. The applica-
        tion of 0.5 kg of manure and 2-2/5 g of granulated
        P_c per hill assures a return of no less increase
        to the total harvest than with the application of
        a full dose of manure. Preharvest top dressing
        outside the roots with macro- and microelements
        has a positive influence on the harvest of corn.
        -- O. V. Yakushkina.

Card 2/2
                                    36

VIL'DFLUSH, R.T., doktor sel'khoz. nauk; BRAGIN, A.M., kand. sel'-
    khoz. nauk; GORBYLEVA, A.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk;
    KOROBOVA, G.Ya., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; LARIN, V.D., red.

[Concise manual on mineral fertilizers] Kratkii spravoch-
nik po mineral'nym udobreniiam. Minsk, Urozhai, 1964. 237 p.
                                        (MIRA 18:10)

PETUKHOV, V.V.; BRAGIN, A.M.

Improvement in the procedure of chronic implantation of electrodes into the respiratory center of fishes. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.1:65-67 '64.   (MIRA 17:4)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziologii zhivotnykh Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.

RODYAKIN, V.V.; ANDREYEV, A.Ye.; BOYKO, Yu.N.; VAYNSHTEYN, G.M.;
        KARGIN, V.M.; BRODSKIY, E.Ye.; KHABAROVA, N.P.; TKALICH, V.S.;
        Prinimali uchastiye; PIROZHOK, Ye.V.; YURCHENKO, S.V. [deceased];
        MUNTYANOV, I.P.; SUKHORUKOVA, N.Yu.; BULANAYA, N.K.; AKHTEMENKO,
        N.Ya.; BRAGIN, A.M.

        Handling of molten metallic magnesium. TSvet. met. 37 no.12·
        53-56 D '64.   (MIRA 18:2)

L 07861-67   EWT(m)   DJ
ACC NR: AP6011264   SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/006/0108/0108

AUTHORS: Voronin, G. I.; Slotin, V. I.; Bragin, A. N.; Popova, A. T.; Zhorin, M.
Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: A gasostatic bearing of high rotary velocity. Class 47, No. 180021

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 6, 1966, 108

TOPIC TAGS: gas bearing, bearing stability, vibration damping

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a gasostatic bearing of high rotary
velocity. The bearing contains gas ducts located in two rows at the circumference.
To lead away the dirt from the stagnant zone of the working space in the bearing
and to increase the resistance of the shaft to vibrations, the internal surface of
the bearing contains an axial duct connected by a radial hole to the surface of the
bearing (see Fig. 1). The polarly opposite side carries another axial hole connect-
ing both rows of the ducts.
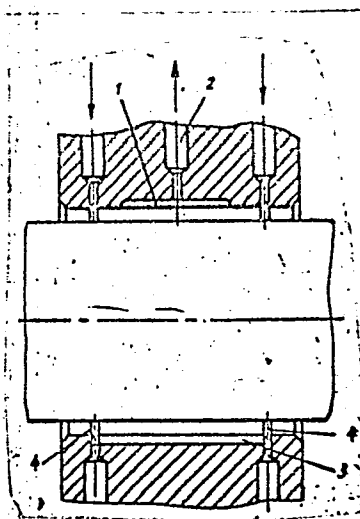
Card 1/2   UDC: 621.822.5

L 07861-67

ACC NR: AP6011264

Fig. 1. 1 - axial duct; 2 - radial
hole; 3 - axial duct; 4 - ring grooves

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 21Mar64

Card 2/2 bc

PETROV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; BRAGIN, A.N.

Continuous-operation hydromechanical transmission. Avt. prom. no.1:
40-44 Ja '58.   (MIRA 11:2)
            (Automobiles--Transmission devices)

PETROV, V.A. , kand.tekhn.nauk; BRAGIN, A.N.

Transmissions of European automobiles. Avt.prom. no.1:36-42
Ja '59.   (MIRA 12:1)
        (Automobiles--Transmission devices, Automatic)

L 57873-65   ENG(=)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWG(m)/T-2   P$_z$-6
ACCESSION NR: AP5016720

UR/0286/65/000/010/0035/0035
621.572/576;629.13.01/06

AUTHOR: Voronin, G. I.; Slotin, V. I.; Bragin, A. N.; Popova, A. T.; Zhorin, M. Ye.;
Feklisov, M. A.

TITLE: Turbocooler. Class 17, No. 171006

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 10, 1965, 35

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft air conditioning, air conditioning, aircraft cabin

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a turbocooler (see Fig. 1 of the
Enclosure) for air-conditioning airtight compartments in an aircraft. The turbine
and fan rotors are joined to each other along their outer diameters and rotate on a
gas-lubricated bearing. In order to increase the efficiency of the turbocooler at
high speeds, the stationary shaft is hollow and has a thrust plate serving simul-
taneously for the turbine and fan rotors as a thrust bearing to which a lubricating
gas is supplied from the turbine inlet nozzle through the hollow shaft. Orig. art.
has: 1 figure.
[AC]

Card 1/3

L 57873-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5016720

ASSOCIATION: Organizatsiya gosudarstvennogo komiteta po aviatsionnoy tekhnike SSSR
(Organization of the State Committee on Aviation Engineering, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 27Mar64   ENCL: 01   SUB CODE: AC, IE

NO REF SOV: 000   OTHER: 000   ATD PRESS: 4038
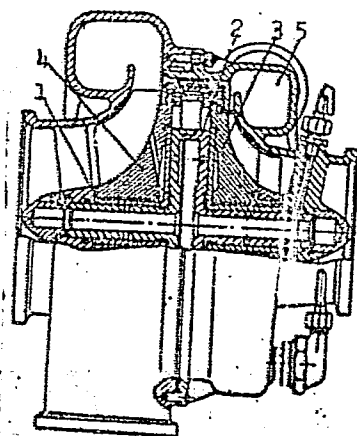
Card 2/3

L 57873-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5016720

Fig. 1.   Turbocooler

1 - Stationary shaft;
2 - thrust plate; 3 - turbine
wheel; 4 - fan wheel;
5 - inlet duct.

Card 3/3

BRAGIN, A.P., inzh.

Mechanized longwall setting in the "Pionerka" Mine. Bezop. truda v prom. 5 no.10:26-30 O '61.   (MIRA 14:10)

1. Trest Belovugol', Kuzbass.
           (Kuznetsk Basin--Coal mines and mining)

MALYUTIN, Nikolay Grigor'yevich; BRAGIN, Anatoliy Petrovich, gornyy
    inzh.; BALIBALOV, I., red.

    [Large production of coal in the Kuznetsk Basin] Bol'shoi ugol'
Kuzbassa. Kemerovo, Kemerovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 75 p.
                                          (MIRA 17:8)
    1. Brigadir kompleksnoy brigady shakhty "Chertinskaya-
Yuzhnaya" , Kuzbass (for Malyutin).

BRAGIN, A.P., gornyy inzh.

New LPK-20 winch used in roof caving. Ugol' 39 no.10:31-33 O '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

BRAGIN, A.P.

System for moving logs in the log pond and feeding them
to the log conveyor. Der.prom. 14 no.11:11-12   N '65.
                                              (MIRA 18:11)

BRAGIN A V.

BRAGIN,A.V., inzhener

Rebuilding PK-1 cranes. Torf.prom.32 no.5:28 '55.   (MIRA 8:10)

1. Shaturtorf
          (Cranes, derricks, etc.)

BRAGIN, A.V.

Track reduction for loader cranes and excavators. Torf. prom. 32
no.7:28 '55.   (MLRA 9:1)
        (Peat machinery)

BRAGIN, A.V.; ALEKSEYEV, M.V., dotsent, rukovoditel' raboty

Some problems of fire prevention in fabric rubberizing shops.
Pozh. bezop. no.4:47-50 '65.   (MIRA 19:1)